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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)		
		06502. 0369		
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the	Application N	umber	Filed	
United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	10/035,587 12/28/2001			
on	First Named	Inventor		
Signature	Guy L. Steele, JR.			
	Art Unit		aminer	
Typed or printed name	2193		Tan V. Mai	
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.				
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.				
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).  Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.				
I am the				
applicant/inventor		1)Han >	AS1_	
applicant/inventor.		Si	gnature	
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)	<u></u>	Norther Typed or	A. Sloan printed name	
attorney or agent of record. 56,249		202.408	4312	
Registration number	· ——		one number	
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.		4/	2065	
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34	_		ב טוְיכּ Date	
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.				
*Total of forms are submitted.				

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.



# EXPEDITED PROCEDURE REQUESTED EXAMINING GROUP 2193

PATENT Customer No. 22,852 Attorney Docket No. 06502.0369-00

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application	n of:	)
Guy L. STEEL	E, Jr.	Group Art Unit: 2193
Application No	.: 10/035,587	) Examiner: Mai, Tan V.
Filed: Decem	per 28, 2001	Confirmation No.: 2874
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#### Mail Stop AF

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 Sir:

#### PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Applicant requests a pre-appeal brief review of the rejections in the Office Actions mailed on October 22, 2004 and June 3, 2005. This Request is being filed concurrently with a Notice of Appeal, in accordance with the Official Gazette Notice of July 12, 2005.

This Pre-Appeal Brief request for review follows the Examiner's Advisory Action mailed August 24, 2005, which merely states "[t]he Examiner believes the rejections are proper" (Advisory Action at p. 1). None of the points raised by Applicant in the Request for Reconsideration mailed August 3, 2005 (hereafter "*RFR*") have been addressed by the Examiner.

**Remarks** begin on page 2 of this paper.

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-47 remain pending, with claims 1-3 and 5-47 being the subject of this Pre-Appeal Brief request for review. In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-3 and 5-47 under two separate 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections: as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,995,991 to Huang et al. ("Huang"); and as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,009,511 to Lynch et al. ("Lynch").

I. The rejection of claims 1-3 and 5-47 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Huang* is improper.

The Examiner's rejection contains clear errors and omits essential elements necessary to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to claims 1-3 and 5-47 based on *Huang*. *Huang* does not teach or suggest each and every element of Applicant's claims, and there is no motivation to modify *Huang*.

Claim 1 recites a combination including, for example, "operands ... having encoded status flag information." *Huang* does not teach or suggest this element.

The Examiner appears to assert that *Huang's* register 116 (Fig. 4) constitutes the claimed "operand." This is clearly wrong.

Huang specifically distinguishes between a register and an operand, stating "each of the **registers** 116 and 118 has an **operand** . . . **portion** 116-1 and 118-1." (*Huang*, col. 6, line 66- col. 7, line 1). Moreover, "**operands** X and Y [are] stored in **operand portions** 116-1 and 118-1 of **registers** 116 and 118." (*Huang*, col. 7, lines 8-10). Even assuming that tag values x\_tag and y\_tag correspond to the claimed "status flag information," (which Applicant does not concede) the Examiner's contention that *Huang*'s register 116 containing x\_tag 116-2 constitutes the claimed "operands ... having encoded status flag information" is clearly contradicted by *Huang*. See, e.g., *RFR* at pp. 4-6.

Structures such as those taught by *Huang* were acknowledged in the Background section of Applicant's specification, which states "conditions are typically represented by flags that are stored in the floating point status <u>register</u> separate from the result itself" (paragraph 025, *see also* paragraph 003). Claim 1 specifically distinguishes over such structures, calling for "operands ... having encoded status flag information." See, e.g., Fig. 2, paragraph 047, and paragraph 048 of Applicant's specification.

Accordingly, the Examiner's position that *Huang's* register 116 constitutes an "operand," as recited in the claims, is a clear error. The separate operand 116-1 and separate tag value 116-2 of *Huang* do not constitute a teaching or suggestion of "operands ... having encoded status flag information," as recited by independent claims 1, 18, and 33 and required by dependent claims 2, 3, 5-17, 19-32, and 34-47. Since *Huang* fails to teach each and every element of the claims, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established.

Moreover, the Examiner has neither indicated how *Huang* could be modified nor provided any motivation to modify *Huang* to achieve the claimed combination (see *RFR* at p. 8 and Office Action mailed October 22, 2004 at p. 4). Therefore, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established for claims 1, 18, and 33. Similar arguments apply to dependent claims 3, 5-17, 19-32, and 34-47 (see *RFR* at p. 9 and Office Action mailed October 22, 2004 at p. 4).

Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-3 and 5-47 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on *Huang* is improper. Applicant requests the board of examiners to allow these claims.

II. The rejections of claims 1-3 and 5-47 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Lynch* are improper.

The Examiner's rejection contains clear errors and omits essential elements necessary to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to Applicant's claims 1-3 and 5-47 based on *Lynch*. Similar to the discussion of *Huang* above, *Lynch* neither teaches nor suggests "operands ... having encoded status flag information," as recited by claim 1.

The rejection does not make clear what portion(s) of *Lynch* allegedly teach the claimed "status flag information." However, even assuming that *Lynch's* tag value constitutes "status flag information," (which Applicant does not concede) *Lynch* does <u>not</u> teach or suggest "operands ... having encoded status flag information," as recited by claim 1.

The Examiner appears to assert that *Lynch's* element 84 (Fig. 4) constitutes an "operand" which contains tag field 89 (alleged status flag information). See Office Action mailed October 22, 2004 at p. 5). This is incorrect. *Lynch* specifically states that element 84 is a <u>register stack</u>, not an operand, and that register stack 84 contains a <u>separate</u> Reg Field 87 for storing an operand and a <u>separate</u> Tag Field 89 for storing a tag (alleged status flag information). See *RFR* at p. 12. Fig. 4 of *Lynch* clearly illustrates that Tag Field 89 (status flag information) and Reg Field 87 (operand) are separate from each other and stored within register stack 84. This does <u>not</u> constitute a teaching or suggestion of "operands ... having encoded status flag information," as recited by independent claims 1, 18, and 33 and required by dependent claims 2, 3, 5-17, 19-32, and 34-47.

Moreover, the Examiner has neither indicated how *Lynch* could be modified nor provided any motivation to modify *Lynch* to achieve the claimed combination (see RFR at

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p. 13; see Office Action mailed October 22, 2004 at p. 5). Therefore, no prima facie case of

obviousness has been established for independent claims 1, 18, and 33. Similar arguments

apply to dependent claims 3, 5-17, 19-32, and 34-47 (see RFR at p. 14 and see Office

Action mailed October 22, 2004 at pp. 5-6).

Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-3 and 5-47 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on

Lynch is improper. Applicant requests the board of examiners to allow these claims.

In view of the foregoing, claims 1-47 are in condition for allowance. Please grant

any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required

fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,

GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: September 30, 2005

y: <u>laquan</u>

Reg. No. 56,249